Middletown Transcript.

VOL. V. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1872. NO. 19.

'72. SPRING. '72.

Hanson Bros

TOWN HALL,

HAVE NOW IN STORE A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

Foreign and Domestic Dress Fabrics,

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Embracing all the Novelties of the Season.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

EARTHENWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

Groceries, Provisions,

BOOTS & SHOES,

And in fact everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORE!!

Prices Low.

April 6th, 1872—3mos.

J. M. COX & BRO.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

BUILDERS OF FIRST CLASS WORK ONLY.

A Large and Superior Stock of

CARRIAGES!

now on hand, made expressly for this market, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to be what it is represented.

☞ *Particular attention given to Repairing.* ☜

apr 6—6m

WORDEN & EVANS

GENERAL AGENTS for the CELEBRATED

Woods Self Rake

REAPER & MOWER COMBINED,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Send for circular, or call and see, before purchasing elsewhere. COMMERCE ST.

june 3—tf SMYRNA, DEL.

DAVID T. STUART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DOVER, DEL.

OFFICE North end of Court House

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims.

June 10—1y

T. B. FERREE,

189 READ STREET, NEW YORK,

Gen'l Produce Commission Merchant.

HAVING retired from the firm of Ferree, Entwisle & Co I shall continue the Produce Commission Business on and after May 1st, at 189 Reade street.

Thankful for past favors to the old firm, Ferree & Co., I would respectfully solicit a share of consignments, feeling confident, with my experience of fifteen years in the business, quick sales, prompt and reliable returns, daily report of sales, and as favorable terms of sales as any house, I may receive a share of consignments.

Stencil plates, business cards, weekly price current will be furnished, and any information cheerfully given.

T. B. FERREE.

FARMS FOR SALE!!

Conveniently located near Railroads, Rivers and Canals; of excellent soils, generally well improved, and sold on reasonable terms.

No. 1—A farm situated in Cecil county, Maryland, containing 343½ acres, with large brick buildings, in excellent repair; beautiful residence; 2 boats running daily to Baltimore and Philadelphia; soil of excellent quality and well improved; 4,000 peach trees, 4 years old—will have abundant crop this year. The farm is under good hedges and fencing.

No. 2—A farm situated 3 miles from Elkton and one from canal, known as "Foard Farm," containing 400 acres; buildings excellent; soil well improved and under good hedges; splendid 4 year old peach orchard—will produce 10,000 baskets this year; the farm will compete in corn, wheat and grass with any farm on the peninsula; will divide elegantly; very healthy location, and the owner requests me to say that this is one of the finest farms in the State.

No. 3—A farm of 22 acres, ¼ mile from Elkton, Md.; soil excellent for truck.

No. 4—A farm of 197 acres, one mile from McDonough, adjoining land of George W. Karsner, known as the "Jesse Higgins Farm;" buildings fair; 40 acres in peach trees and 5 acres in apples, all in bearing. This is a very desirable residence. Terms accommodating.

No. 5—A farm two miles from St. Georges, lying on the north side of the canal, ¼ mile from the station, containing 108 acres; six hedged enclosures; buildings good; soil excellent; 2,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the Allstan property.

No. 6—A farm of 111 acres adjoining No. 5, with which it will compare favorably. These farms will be sold jointly or separately.

No. 7—A farm of 550 acres, on Bohemia Manor, known as the Sluyter property; the best soil on the peninsula. This is a good chance for a man of means.

No. 8—A farm of 169 acres, within one mile of Middletown, and well located for a nursery farm; 36 acres in peaches; soil good; buildings fair.

No. 9—117 acres, ½ mile from McDonough, known as the Boyd property; a fine neighborhood; soil excellent.

No. 10—A farm of 247 acres, 3 miles from Cecilton; buildings good and soil excellent; neighborhood good. There is a nursery on this farm; 80,000 trees ready for planting next spring; there is also 55 acres in wheat. Price $12,500—a rare chance for a capitalist. The nursery and wheat go with the farm.

No 11—A farm of 330 acres 1½ miles from Mt. Pleasant, only to be seen to be appreciated. A very rare chance.

No 12—A farm of 165 acres, within two miles of Middletown; soil good, well hedged and located; very desirable property; excellent dwelling.

No. 13—A farm of 225 acres, near Locust Grove, Md.; 6,000 4-year-old peach trees; soil good, and buildings in excellent repair. Price low and terms very accommodating.

No 14—A farm of 197 acres, situated in Appoquinimink Hundred; has been well limed and fenced within the last four years; 40 acres in peach trees. Price, $55 per acre.

No. 15—A farm of 145 acres, situated in Appoquinimink Hundred, two miles from Townsend on the Delaware railroad; buildings worth $5,000; 80 acres clear. Price, $5,000—very cheap.

No 16—A farm of 153 acres, 2½ miles from Middletown; splendid dwelling, nearly new; necessary outbuildings; 4,000 peach trees; there is a never failing stream that waters every field. This is the best property for sale in this neighborhood.

No. 17—A two-story dwelling in Warwick, 24x18 feet with back building 24x16 feet, and cellar; meat-house, stable, carriage-house, cornhouse, slaughter-house, &c. all of which are in good order; also ¼ acre of land. Price, $2,000.

No. 18—A two-story dwelling in Warwick, 16x32 feet with back building 16x18 feet; also a meat-house—all in good repair. ½ acre of land. Price, $1,000.

No. 19—A two-story dwelling in Warwick, 16 feet square, with back building; ½ acre of land. Price, $500.

No. 20—Three acres of land in Warwick, under good fencing, well improved and well set in timothy. Price, $525.

No. 21—Three acres of land in Warwick, under good fencing, in fair condition and well set in grass. Price, $375.

I have houses and lots in Middletown, and a great many farms and good tracts in all parts of the the peninsula, ranging in price from $10 to $175 per acre, which I would take pleasure in showing to purchasers.

Those wishing to sell their farms this fall, will please send or leave description at my office, corner of BROAD AND ANDERSON STS. MIDDLETOWN, DEL. as I am getting up a catalogue for distribution.

Geo. W. Ingram.

AUCTION.

There will be an auction of Boots, Shoes, Notions, Clothing, Harness, &c. &c. every Saturday night. If you want to save money, call at any time and see for yourself.

GEO. W. INGRAM.

may 4—tf.

JOHN F. WHITE,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Middletown, Del.

Office over J. T. Hayes' Tobacco Store.

We the undersigned, residents of St. Georges Hundred, respectfully recommend to the owners of valuable stock the services of John F. White. We have employed him in many difficult cases, and found him to have a thorough knowledge of all diseases that stock are subject to:—George W. Karsner, Samuel Fenimore, L. V. Asprill, W. Kenney, William Polk, Daniel Stevens, W. Corbit, Daniel Corbit, Jonathan K. Williams, F. T. Perry, S. M. Enos, Serick F. Shallcross, George W. Ortlip, James J. Janvier, James T. Shallcross, W. E. Vandegrift, W. N. Hamilton, M. D., R. W. Cochran, Samuel Pennington, Thomas Cochran, H. A. Perkins, H. A. Nowland, Wm. Dudley, R. R. Cochran.

May 4—tf.

For Coroner.

To the Democratic Voters of New Castle County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—from the flattering vote given me heretofore, and the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself for the office of Coroner of New Castle county at the next Democratic nomintion election, and pledge myself to the nominee of the party.

May 4th, '72—tn RICHARD GROVES.

THOMAS S. DUNNING, A. M. M. D.

Homœopathic Physician.

Has removed to old Transcript Office on Main Street, Middletown, Del.

Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M.
" " 1 to 3 P. M.
dec 8—tf " " 6 to 7 P. M.

Select Poetry.

MAY.

I feel a newer life in every gale;
The winds that fan the flowers,
And with their welcome breathing fill the soil,
Tell of serener hours,—
Of hours that glide unfelt away
Beneath the sky of May.

The spirit of gentle south-wind calls
From his blue throne of air,
And where his whispering voice in music falls,
Beauty is budding there;
The bright ones of the valley break
Their slumbers, and awake.

The waving verdure rolls along the plain,
And the wide forest weaves,
To welcome back his playful mates again,
A canopy of leaves;
And from its darkening shadow floats
A gush of trembling notes.

Fairer and brighter the reign of May;
The tresses of the woods
With the light dallying of the west-wind play;
And the full-brimming floods,
As gladly to their goal they run,
Hail the returning sun.

Select Story.

THE STORY OF COELIO.

Philip II, King of Spain, like many other powerful monarchs, loved to lay aside the insignia of royalty, and, following the example of Caliph Hatoun Alraschid, roam the streets of his capital of a night, accompanied by his faithful servant, in disguise. He was thus often enabled to discover himself causes of popular discontent, trammels of conspiracies, or wishes for reform; also, to perform many acts of munificence towards the poor and meritorious.

In the year 1349, Philip paid a visit to the capital of the Netherlands, Brussels, where he resided some time, and was entertained in a manner which recalled the magnificence of the days of chivalry. He was still the idol of his people, who hoped that the son of Charles V, by treading in footsteps of his illustrious father, would continue towards them the favors and wise policy which had rendered both Spain and the rest of the empire so unusually flourishing. How Philip responded to those expectations belongs to history. I will only mention that at the period of the action of this story he was in the zenith of his popularity.

One night, when the ceremonies of the court were over, Philip summoned his faithful servant, Ruy Gomez. Masking his face with a long gray beard, and enveloped in a great Spanish cloak, he and his attendant went forth into the dark streets of the city of Brussels in quest of adventure.

They had not proceeded far in the direction of the river, when their attention was drawn to a person hurrying with rapid but uncertain steps to the bridge. By his excited gestures the King concluded that he was some unfortunate creature driven by dispair to seek a watery grave. He, therefore, hastened after him, and, together with Gomez, arrived just in time to prevent his leaping over the parapet into the river.

"Stop! for God's sake, stop!" cried Philip II.

"Who may you be? Let me alone, I say. My life's my own, and I suppose I may do as I choose with it."

"That you may not. It belongs to God, who gave it. He, alone, may take it."

"Wherefore then does He not provide me the wherewithall to sustain it? He feeds the vermin, but leaves man so dependent that he may die of starvation, as I am doing. Unhand me, I say, unhand me! The desperate man sought for his rapier, but it was gone.

"What misfortune has driven you to this rash extremity?" asked the King.

"Sir, this is my misfortune, and may it never be yours—I have not tasted food for two days."

"Alas! poor youth. He was a tall, lank young man, who, had he been properly fed and clothed, would have been remarkably handsome. His bony frame was elegantly built, slender and graceful, yet strong. His eyes were black and fiery, his brow broad and intellectual, his features regular, but at the present much marred by their extreme meagerness. The expression of his countenance, under favorable circumstances, would have been open and engaging, but misery had stamped it with a haggard careworn look, piteous to behold. The King of Spain, putting his hand firmly on the young man's shoulder, again sighed, "Alas! poor boy."

"Don't stand there sighing and looking at me. In the name of all the saints in Heaven, can you give me food—food and employment? If not, let me end my miseries."

"Young man, look into my face. See, does it look careworn?"

"Very much."

"Well, young sir, when you have gone through as much of agony as myself then may you think of leaving this world in search of another, where, as just punishment for your crime, a worse fate awaits you in eternity. Who are you? Whence came you. Above all"—here Philip searched for the tiny crucifix that hung from the rosary he wore around his wrist—"are you a Catholic?"

"Who dares to question it?" exclaimed the young man, haughtily. "I am."

"Are you a gentleman?" again questioned the King.

"By my patron saint, I am, sir—as true a gentleman as ever wore a sword."

"Gentlemen or not, you are a Christain. Come, follow me, and I will give you some supper and a bed for the night. To-morrow we (continued King Philip, who, accustomed as a sovereign to speak in the second person plural, had difficulty to adopt the first person singular in his disguise)—that is, I will further question you as to what you can do to earn your livelihood for the future. There, Gomez, lead the way."

Holding the rescued youth by the hand firmly, lest he should escape, Philip, preceded by Ruy Gomez, bent his steps towards the palace.

On his way curiosity, one of the strongest passions of this great soverign, got the better of his charity, and notwithstanding the young man was so weak as to render his answers almost inaudible, the King obtained from him the outline of his history. He was, he said, one Alfonso Sanchez Coelio, a native of Portugal, and a portrait-painter by profession. He had been driven from Spain by order of the Marquis Don Louis de Mariavalle, Governor of Badajos, for the crime of falling in love with his Excellency's daughter, Dona Estafania, in whose company he had been much thrown during a considerable time employed in the execution of her picture. He had wandered to the Netherlands in the hope of obtaining work. But although he had done all in his power to earn his bread, he had in every case failed, and for two days had not tasted food. He was too proud to beg, and, maddened by want, had sought to free himself of his miseries by a violent death.

The King provided Coelio, as he promised, with a substantial meal and a good bed, and the next morning he awoke much refreshed, to find Ruy Gomez by his couch, holding in his hand a handsome suit of clothes for his service. Vainly did he question the shrewd Ruy as to the condition of his unknown benefactor. Ruy informed him that the gentleman was named Don Paez; that he was in the service of his Catholic Majesty, and that presently, when he had finished his collation, the Senor Don Paez would come to him, and talk of his prospects for the future.

Accordingly, when Sanchez Coelio had despatched an excellent breakfast, the King, still wearing his disguise, entered.

The first impulse of the grateful young man was to raise the hand of the supposed venerable Don Paez to his lips and thank him for his kindness, above all for having prevented his committing so fatal a crime as suicide. Don Paez listened to him with kindness.

"Young gentleman, we—that is, I am convinced that the fearful act which you contemplated last night was the result of famine, which had deprived you of your reason. As we have taken some interst in you, and are desirous of providing for your future, we—that is, I am willing, since you say you are a painter of portraits, that you should take a likeness of myself, but on the one condition, that it be finished by the feast day of our daughter Maria. It wants one month to the holy day of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. We intend this picture as a present to our—my—daughter. Can you paint so rapidly?"

"I can, sir."

"My servant will pay you two hundred ducats in advance for the said picture. He will also escort you to a lodging I have prepared for you, and to which I will repair for the sittings for my picture. I am, as you have doubtless discovered, employed about the person of His Most Catholic Majesty, and our sovereign often passes through these apartments; and, as he objects to the scent of paint, oil and turpentine, I think it more becoming that my portrait be painted without the palace. As I am in service about the King's person during the day, I can only come to you at night. Can you paint by lamplight?"

"I can, sir."

"Above all things, mention to no one, I beseech you, that we—that is, that I am having my portrait painted. Guard your tongue, and never come to the palace to inquire for me; I object to persons coming here on business. If you require anything ask it of Ruy Gomez; he has orders to serve you in all things. To-night, at nine o'clock, I will be with you. Farewell."

Before Coelio could answer the disguised King had disappeared. Ruy Gomez escorted the painter to a spacious apartment, situated in a remote part of the city. There he discovered painting materials—canvass, easels, pencils, and colors ready prepared for his use. That night, and for many nights following, Philip arrived punctually at nine o'clock; if detained over night, he came very early in the morning. The portrait was executed with such finish and fine coloring that the King, who was a good judge of the art, pronounced it a masterpiece. About a week before it was finished Philip informed his new protege that he had mentioned him to His Catholic Majesty, who appointed the following day, at noon, of the purpose of becoming acquainted with the new artist, and also to fix an hour for sitting for a portrait of his royal self. I will not vehture to describe the feelings of joy with which Coelio heard this news, of his vision of future glory, culminating in a brilliant marriage with Dona Estafania.

Punctually at the stroke of mid-day, Coelio found himself, with beating heart, in the presence of the King of Spain. It would have been impossible for him to have recognized the aged Don Paez in the stately sovereign who stood before him. Philip was at this time in the bloom of youth, as Titian has presented him to us. So slenderly, yet so well proportioned, that although he was not above the medium height, he appeared tall. His hair and beard were exceedingly fair, his brow broad and intellectual, his eyes blue, clear and penetrating, and his expression majestic and commanding. He wore a suit of black velvet slashed with satin, and upon his head a black cap with feathers. Beneath his ruff of fine lace hung upon his breast the gorgeous collar of the Fleece of Gold.

"Sanchez Coelio," he said, in a somewhat stern tone, we hear from our good servant, Don Paez, that you are an artist of some skill. It is our purpose that you paint our portrait."

"Your Majesty," said Coelio, bowing low.

"Silence! interrupt us not. This picture must be finished by the day of St. Philip, our holy patron. There wants three to the time."

"Your Majesty," again broke in Coelio.

"Speak not until we have said our say. We intended to be painted in the character of our holy patron, St. Philip, and will take our first sitting this very day. What is it you would say to us?"

"This much, your Modesty, and no more. I cannot undertake the task to paint your Majesty's picture by St. Philip's day, because I cannot begin it for at least a week, although it is the greatest honor and ambition of my life to serve your Majest in this matter."

"Our servant, Don Paez, assures us, that you paint with marvelous rapidity."

"Save your Majesty!—I have promised to finish the likeness of the Senor Don Paez by the festival of his daughter. He saved my life, and has paid me in advance on condition it is finished by that day I have given my promise; I must fulfill it."

"Sir, Coelio," said the King, assuming a terrible aspect. "Know that we have some reason to suspect that you are an imposter, and have decieved our most worthy servant Paez. There are those within who know you better than you think for."

"Let them appear!" exclaimed Sanchez Coelio, with impetuous indignation. "Let them appear; I do not fear them, whoever they may be. Never has a lie passed my lips; never have I committed an action for which I need blush—never but once, and then I was driven by want and misery to seek to free myself from a life which had become an intolerable burden. Your servant, Don Paez, saved me. I impose upon him? No? I would die first. Bring forward those who know me better than I think for; and then, King Philip, truth shall put calumny to the blush."

The King struck three times heavily upon the floor with his sword. Suddenly the door opened, and who should appear before the astonished Sanchez Coelio, but the Marquis of Mariaville, leading in Dona Estafania!

The young lover stood like one under a spell. Presently he opened wide his arms, and folded them again, pressing the beautiful and faithful Estafania to his heart. He led her to the King, who drawing from beneath his cloak the gray beard and locks of disguise, held them up before the astonished painter.

"Philip of Spain and Don Paez are one and the same. May Sanchez Coelio, whom Don Paez has learned to love, be ever true to Philip. Marquis of Mariaville, we ask of you the hand of your daughter, Dona Estafania, for our court-painter, and beloved friend, *Don* Alfonzo Sanchez de Coelto."

"That which the King asks, a subject may not deny," answered the old courtier, bowing low before his Sovereign.

"God bless you, Sanchez," said Philip, as he placed the hand of Estafania in that of Coelio. "May you both be as happy as I"—here he lowered his voice,—"as I am wretched."

How Long Shall We Sleep.

The fact is, that, as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours sleep a day will do very well for a ploughman or a bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him, who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is altogether wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely and quickly restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only go to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

All the clothes subject to be stained, such as table-linens, napkins, children's clothes, towels, etc. ought to be examined before being put into any wash mixture or soap-suds, as these render the stains permanent. Many stains will yield to good washing in pure, soft, warm water. Alcohol will remove almost any discoloration. Almost any stain, or iron-mold, or mildew, may be removed by dipping in moderately strong citric acid, then covering with salt and placing in the sun. This may require to be repeated many times, but with us has never failed.

A Lively Editor.

A young friend of ours, named Grumbs, undertook to start a paper out in Cambria county, a short time ago. He called it the Cambria Milky Way." He said in his prospectus that he should make the "Milky Way" lively, spicy, vigorous, fearless and entertaining; and did. In the first number he called the editor of the rival paper "a diabolical liar, an unmitigated scoundrel, and a remorseless assassin." He alluded to the Mayor in a cheerful paragraph, as a corrupt magistrate, whose torments from the remorse which festered in his soul were only surpassed by the physical agony which is always the punishment of the depraved and riotous debauchee. He soothed the feelings of the Postmaster with the remark that "the peculations of this official Dick Turpin can be compared to nothing but the terrific robberies committed in the past by those dastardly Spanish buccaneers whom he so closely resembles in general character." He announced, under the head of "Social Gossip," that a certain young man had been rejected the evening before by the lady of his love, and volunteered the information that it was "the wisest thing she could have done under the peculiar circumstances; and he related how, upon the preceding day, he heard another youth named Alexander Jones remark to a friend, that if anything will make a man feel jucy about the heart, it is to talk velvet to a pair of sky-colored eyes, by moonlight, in a clover field." The next edition of the paper was not issued at the regular time. Finally, some copies were sent over in a balloon, and they contained these editorail remarks.

"The editor has found it impossible to go out to hunt for news items, because the Mayor and the editor of the *Times*, and the Postmaster, and Alex. Jones, and a number of other individuals whose names we have not been able to learn, have been sitting on the curb stone and roosting around on the back fence all the morning with shot guns and other murderous weapons, looking as if they were in earnest. We give notice here that we have moved the fire-proof safe against the door of our sanctum, and have lined the stairs with spring-guns, cross-eyed Irishmen, and insane bull terriers who have not been fed for a week. The privileges of a free press shall not be interfered with while we wield a pen or possess a bull-dog." The "Milky Way," however, died the next day. Mr. Grumbs having slid down the water-spout and taken the early train for Kansas. These outrages against editors will have to be stopped, or William Penn will have died for his country in vain.

A Florida Wonder.

The steamer Nick King, which arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, brought a mammoth century plant, forty feet in height, weighing three and a half tons, and nearly two hundred years old. It is on the eve of blooming for the second time. This wonderful production from the "Land of Flowers" was transferred to the steamship Virgo, bound for New York, in which city it will be exhibited by Mr. Dodge, the purchaser, a well know auctioneer of Jacksonville.

This gentleman gave a pretty round figure for the Plant, but hopes to realize a handsome return on his investment, in the way of speculation in Gotham.

The Jacksonville *Courier* says that it may be well doubted whether in beauty and grandeur of appearance this plant has its equal on all this continent, from the place where it was produced to the North Pole. Its leaves extend over an area the diameter of which is not less than eighteen feet, while the central shaft or column on which the blooms appear, though only a few weeks old, has already attained an altitude of fifteen feet. It is still growing at the rate of about six inches a day, and will continue to do so for about three weeks longer, when all its upper portion will become clothed with a mass of magnificent bell-shaped blossoms of purest white, hanging in dense clusters, and extending for a space of not less than four feet from the apex downward. Such a magnificent spectacle is not often witnessed in New York city, nor any other point north of our own favored region.—*Savannah News*, May 1st.

THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE.—Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years one-third have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of live but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster, as the ranks grow thinner, they that remain till now become weary, lie down and rise no more. At threescore and ten, a band of some four hundred yet struggle on. At ninety, these have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers. One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over. We look again, and the work of death is finished.

In caring for your fowls, provide them with a vessel of lime-water for an occasional drink. It is prepared by pouring hot water over quicklime, and after the lime is settled, and the water covering it has become clear, pour it off. It will keep fit for use for a considerable time.

When did the greatest rise in milk take place?—When the Cow jumped over the moon.

"Oh, you old buffer!" as the old woman exclaimed when an engine knocked her down.

Turning Cows to Grass.

In turning cows to grass, the question often arises whether it is better to keep them confined to a small inclosure, until grass becomes so large and plenty that they can fill themselves readily, and subsist wholly upon it, or give them the range of the whole pasture, or a large share of it, and let them change gradually from hay to grass, as the latter slowly comes forward. These questions annually occur to every dairyman, and are answered sometimes one way and sometimes the other. They are questions that ought to be carefully considered. Those who favor the practice of keeping the cows yarded and entirely away from grass, till they can live upon it wholly, urge that the appetite of the cows is so much affected by a taste of grass, that they will so far lose their relish for hay as not to eat enough to keep up their flesh and strength, and consequently are best off not to taste it at all, till there is enough for them to subsist on wholly.—This is one view of the question. Those who prefer letting their cows run over a wide range and nip the grass as soon as it starts, say that it is better for them, or any other stock, to change from dry food to green, gradually; and that the season for dry food, always too long, is stretched to its utmost by prohibiting a taste of grass till it is plenty enough to live upon.

There is some force in this reasoning. A sudden and radical change of food, either for man or beast, is always attended with ill consequences. The condition of the stomach and bowels, and the quality of the digestive agents adapt themselves to the nature of the food. To break up at once a long established order of things, deranges all the operations of the system, and impairs their functions. In turning milch cows suddenly to grass, they are usually made sick for several days. They become unnerved and weak, and their milk is often so much affected as to work badly in the cheese vat, for a week or more. A diarrhœa sets in, and the loss of flesh by scouring is often greater than that occasioned by loss of appetite for hay. I have always found dairy cows to do better, the season through, to make the change from dry food to green, a gradual one. If there should be any tendency to falling away from scanty food, it is better to keep them up by the use of a little grain, than to make too sudden a change.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Something About Salt.

It is a question, says *Hearth and Home*, perpetually recurring at every intelligent breakfast table, and inevitably asked by children who are taught to think, "Is salt indispensable to human life?" Dietically regarded, salt is by no means in the same category with mustard, pepper, vinegar and other condiments. These are not to be found in blood or muscle. Salt is. Select a portion of brain or tissue, tendon or blood, evaporate it to dryness, then burn it to ashes, and afterwards, pouring upon it distilled water, filter the mixture through white blotting paper, and you have as a residum certain crystalline matters, prominent among which is common salt. In fact, common salt is a universal constituent of animal bodies, so universal that unless an animal can acquire it in one way or another that animal cannot live. Widely diffused all over the world, salt is taken up by the roots of vegetables, and may also be found in their ashes. It so happens, however, that while stems and leaves are comparatively rich in salt, very little, if any, is discoverable in seeds. Cereal grains contain none. The practical result of this is, that whereas people who live exclusively on animal food, as the Esquimaux Indians in the Arctic and the Fuegians in the Antartic circles, can dispense with salt in the main, it becomes a positive necessity of life to every people whose diet consists largely of bread or its equivalents. Salt, in one way or another, is in fact, to all vertebrate, vivaporous, warm-blooded animals, not entirely carniverous, the *very sine qua non* of existence.

"When we see the youth depraved the nation is on the decline." If there is one thing more than another that is sapping the very foundation of society, it is the absence of proper parental authority, a lack of discipline, an unwise and hurtful indulgence of children. Boys and girls of tender years are now petted and spoiled, and brought out into society at an age when they should not be emancipated from their pinafores and from their bread and butter. Young malaperts, of either sex, will stare you out of countenance or answer you with a sauciness unknown to a former generation. They usurp the places of adults and turn their grandparents down that they may be foremost or uppermost. There are no more children, now, but all are young ladies or young gentlemen, from the time they are cleverly done crawling and able to walk alone. A German minister treating on the difference of parental authority here and in his own native country said: "There children love their parents; (and of course feared and obeyed them) here, parents love their children," meaning a false love that permits them to do as they please.

Why are umbrellas like pancakes?—Because they are seldom seen after Lent.

Why is a newspaper like an orange?—Because it has leaders, columns, and sections.

The persons who live on the failings of their neighbors will never die of starvation.

The Middletown Transcript.

CHARLES H. VANSANT, FORD, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11th, 1872.

The Cincinnati Nominees.

Last week we received the news of the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, by the Cincinnati Convention, in time only to make the simple announcement.

During the present week we have read with much interest the criticisms upon these nominations by the leading papers of the country. All express their surprise at the result, yet nearly all, of all parties, acknowledge the ability and integrity of these standard-bearers of the Liberal Republican party. Some of the Administration papers have endeavored to ridicule and belittle the Cincinnati movement, but the majority of them are awake to its magnitude, and see in it a determination, if possible, to wrest the power from the ruling party. The Democratic press are jubilant over the split in the Republican party, and are nearly unanimous for a straight Democratic ticket.

The nominees of the Cincinnati Convention are to well known to need any notice, and we pass on to the platform upon which they stand. This document no true Democrat can endorse. In it the are contained nearly all the principles of the Radical Republicans, the only difference being the demand, on the part of the Liberal Republicans, for an *honest* and *economical* administration of the affairs of the government, and for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the late war, which was ended more than seven years ago.

The Liberal Republicans have hopelessly divided the Republican party, and are gaining strength every day. They will carry with them a very large minority of the Republican party, including the majority of their best and ablest men. Any one, by reading the platform and address to the people, of the Cincinnati Convention, (both of which are published in this issue), will readily see there is no hope of a reunion of the two wings of the Republican party. Since such is the case, a Democratic victory can be easily achieved. A few thousand votes drawn from the Radical Republican party by the Liberals, in each of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey and Connecticut, will ensure them for the Democratic nominees. These States, with those the Democracy can now carry, make a Democratic victory a certainty.

The Cincinnati movement is purely Republican—gotten up by Republicans and led by Republicans, and has no sympathy at all with the Democracy. They abhor and denounce Democratic principles in the strongest terms, and we do not see how any Democrat can support the ticket.

The proper course for the Democracy to pursue is, to adhere strictly to their time-honored principles and place in the field men of high moral character, devotedly and sincerely attached to them With such a leader as Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and with a platform embodying just, liberal and constitutional doctrine, declaring against all the unwarranted acts of the ruling party; demanding an honest economical administration of the affairs of the government; a tariff for revenue only; denouncing the system of protective tariffs, &c. &c. the Democracy of the country would rise up in its majesty and strength, completely overthrow the Radical party and restore the country to its former quiet and prosperity.

The Democratic National Executive Committee met in New York, on Wednesday last, twenty-eight States being represented. They have issued a call—which will be found in this issue—for a National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, to be held in Baltimore, on the 9th of July next, at 12 o'clock M.

We await with patience the course to be marked out by that body in regard to the campaign.

In 1860 the Democratic party split, and by that unfortunate division the Republicans, a minority of the people, gained the political power of the government, who, when thus enabled to rule, began a scheme to overthrow themselves as the government, the defenses of the Constitution of the United States. From 1860 to the present hour, the Republican party in Congress and in the State Legislatures, have done [illegible] from time to time, which, by [illegible] the most flagrant, crimes the most [illegible], the most brutal, violence the most [illegible], and all in open violation of [illegible] have subverted the dearest rights [illegible] the Constitution, and have substituted [illegible] power, but drove from their ranks many of their best men. From so long a lease of power them have considered the government belonged to them and have appropriated the public money by millions for their own benefit. So corrupt have they become, nearly all the balance of their honest members have left, and have set up an independent organization. Since this division has occurred, it is now in the power of the Democratic party to rescue the country from its wretched condition and restore it to its former status.

Some of the leading Democratic journals have endorsed the Greeley ticket, and a few prominent Drmocrats are advocating its endorsement. There is a movement on foot by some of Administration Republicans, to get General Grant to withdraw from the contest, and to get the Philadelphia Convention, in order to heal the Republican differences, to endorse the Liberal candidates. If such should be done, where would be the Democrats who have tossed up their hats for Greeley?

Should the Philadelphia Convention ignore the Greeley ticket, and the Democratic Convention endorse it, it would carry the day, but the change in the situation would be scarcely perceptible, as the principles of the two wings of the Republican party are very similar, and the Democratic party would be virtually disorganized.

The Democratic party, by all means, should make a ticket and support it. Their road to victory is plain, and if they now lose the opportunity of gaining it, by endorsing a Republican organization, farewell to the Democratic party for long years to come.

Democratic National Convention.

The following is the call for the National Democratic Convention:

The National Democratic Executive Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last Democratic National Convention, at a meeting held this day, at New York, voted to hold the next Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, the 9th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of Baltimore.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from each State, under the apportionment census of 1870. Each State will send delegates accordingly, and we invite the cordial co-operation of all conservative citizens who desire the restoration of constitutional government, and the perpetuation of republican institutions.

Signed, John Forsythe, Alabama; John M. Harrell, Arkansas; W. M. Converse, Connecticut James Ponder, Delaware; Charles E. Dyke, Florida; A. H. Colquith, Georgia; Wilber F. Storey, Illinois; Wm. E. Niblack, Indiana; Isaac E. Eaton, Kansas; T. C. McCreery, Kentucky; Albert Voorhies, ——; S. R. Lyman, Maine; Oden Bowie, Maryland; William A. Moore, Michigan; Charles W. Nash, Minnesota; Charles E. Hooker, Mississippi; A. Mantz, Missouri; G L. Miller, Nebraska; J. W. McCorkle, Nevada; Harry Bingham, New Hampshire; John McGregeor, New Jersey; J. G. Thompson, Ohio; J. P. Barr, ——; Gideon Brodfard, Rhode Island; C. S Simonton, South Carolina; W. B. Bate, ——; John Hancock, Texas; H. B. Smith, Vermont; John Goode, Virginia.

AUGUST BELMONT, N. Y. Chairman.

FRED'K O. PRINCE, Mass. May 8th, 1872. Secretary.

Below we publish a call by Swithin Chandler, Chairman of the last county meeting, for a county meeting, to be held at New Castle, on Saturday, the 25th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. This is a step in the right direction, and a thorough organization of the party is all that is needed for the Democrats to carry this county by an overwhelming majority.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic voters of New Castle county will be held in the Court House, at New Castle, on Saturday, the 25th of May, at 1 o'clock, P M., for the purpose of reorganizing the Party, appointing Judges to hold the Democratic Nomination Election for Sheriff and Coroner, and to attend to such other business as may be deemed necessary for carrying forward the approaching important election campaign.

It has been wisely said that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance; and it behooves every man who loves his country, its institutions, liberal laws and social rights, to be present and aid by his countenance and influence in retaining those sacred rights we have so long enjoyed, and which are now threatened by an insidious enemy and wily foe.

All white men who cherish their country and would unite with the Democratic party in an honest and earnest effort to sustain the laws, reduce taxation, reform abuses, and benefit all classes of our people, are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be eloquently addressed by gentlemen of the party.

SWITHIN CHANDLER, Chairman of Last County Meeting.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

"Senators Bayard, Stockton and others from States to which the Democrats have party hope, are disposed to demand a regular nomination of an out-and-out Democrat.

Col. W. B. Chamberlain, editor of the Publishing Program, and member of the late executive committee, has resigned his position, in consequence of [illegible] the Democratic National Committee [illegible] Democratic Convention.

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton has been appointed assessor at Staunton Bridge, vice J. T. Alfriend, removed.

Local and State Affairs.

A Piracy Among the Fishermen.

Trouble is threatened between the authorities of this State and New Jersey about the fishing grounds along the Delaware river. On Thursday of last week a tug from Castle, with armed men, arrested twenty-two Jerseymen near the Jersey shore, opposite Pennsgrove, and took them to Wilmington, where eleven of them were fined $25 each for invading the fishing rights of Delaware. There were more than a hundred Jerseymen engaged in the work, but they all escaped but twenty-two. The arrests were made by the authority of Attorney-General Lore, upon the ground that the Jerseymen were violating a law passed by our last Legislature, which imposes a tax of twenty dollars a year on each and every man from abroad who uses a gill-net in the waters of this State, and it also appears that this State, by a continuation of the provisions of an old treaty, signed in the seventeenth century, has full control of the Delaware river for twelve miles both above and below New Castle, extending from the Delaware shore to low-water mark, on the Jersey shore. The Jerseymen pleaded ignorance of the law and telegraphed to Governor Parker, who summoned the Attorney-General of New Jersey to meet him at Trenton on Thursday night, to arrange some plan for the protection of the Jerseymen. Serious conflicts are expected at the various fishing points, unless the authorities of the two States settle the matter.

On Thursday, Governor Parker, of New Jersey, issued a proclamation, claiming jurisdiction over the Delaware river between the States of Delaware and New Jersey, which is easterly of the middle line of the river, and that all persons conforming to the laws of New Jersey have a right to fish on the eastern side of said line without a license from other States. The proclamation forewarns all persons not to molest any citizens of New Jersey so fishing.

Fires in Sussex.

Four fires occurred in Sussex county, between Milford and Lincoln last week, by which some 2000 acres of land was burned over, and the loss of fences, cord wood, and the damage to thrifty growing timber, hundreds of acres of which is utterly ruined, is in the aggregate very great. The first originated in a sedge field on Col. A. S. Small's land a short distance below the village of Lincoln. How it started is not definitely known. It did much damage to fence and young timber. From Small's land it passed to the farm of Stephen Rockwell, tenanted by Mr. Whitaker. It spread over about a hundred acres here, burned about a thousand panels of fence, forty-five cords of wood, and entirely ruined a young peach orchard of 500 trees. The flames crossed a mill pond and entered upon the lands of C. S. Watson. Here at least a mile of fence was consumed, and much timber land burned over. In the afternoon of the same day, sparks from the locomotive set fire to the dry grass on the Millman lands a few miles north of Ellendale. Several hundred acres were here burned over, and several dwellings narrowly escaped. The third fire occurred from a locomotive, about half way between Milford and Lincoln, which burned 50 cords of wood for John W. Causey, and damaged woods and fences. The fourth fire originated from burning a brush heap on the farm of T. P. McColley, which burned about 150 cords of pine wood for Mr. Philip R. Toll.

Leavitt Swiss Bell Ringers.

This troupe, which has been making a tour of the peninsula for a month past, and where it has received the unanimous praise of the press, gave another of their pleasing entertainments in this town, on Saturday evening last, to a large and highly delighted audience. The troupe has added greatly to its entertainment since its appearance here in March last. Their performances upon the Swiss Bells are now equal to those of any troupe, while great improvements have been made in several particulars.

Their entertainment is greatly varied; and will compare favorably with that of any troupe now travelling. Each member seems to be proficient in his particular role, and deserves to be mentioned separately, but time and space forbid. We will not close, however, without a word in regard to Master Holbrook. He is probably not over fifteen years of age, yet takes an important part in the entertainment, at times playing a cornet or tenor horn, and the soprano on the bells. In addition, he has a fine voice, and sustains his part well in the quartette, or solo.

Minor Topics.

The Rev. David J. Beale, formerly of Saint Georges, Del., was installed Pastor of Light Street Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Thursday evening the 2d of May, with very appropriate and interesting services.

The post office at Delmar has been re-established, with Wm. O. Sirman as postmaster.

E. B. Rice, of this town, has repapered and fitted up his ice cream and soda water saloon, and is now prepared to furnish these summer luxuries. Read his advertisement in another column.

For the latest style hats, at reasonable prices, go to Humphrey & Landt's, 216 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

C. M. Home, agent of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, informs us that he is still issuing a great many policies. He may be found at his old office, 511 Market street, Wilmington.

Small-pox is prevalent in Newark, and three cases have been sent to the hospital this week.

Westward Ho!

Dr. Stiles Kennedy, of Newark, Del. has gone to the St. Louis Magnetic Springs, Gratiot county, Michigan, for the summer. These springs belong to Messrs. Evans and Holcomb, two young gentlemen of Delaware, who, while in that region dealing in lumber, purchased a tract of land, on which the springs were found. They are said to possess wonderful curative properties, particularly in cases of rheumatism and dyspepsia, and are a fortune to their owners. They have become a very popular resort for invalids. Dr. Kennedy is resident physician.

The Swedes.

Although we have no positive information, we surpose the Swedes will arrive in Middletown on Saturday next, the 18th inst. They left Glasgow, Scotland, on Saturday last, and as the trip can be made in from nine to thirteen days, we presume they will be here by Saturday next. Doubtless a great many people from the surrounding country will be here to witness their arrival. Notice is given in another column of a meeting of the Association on the 18th inst. and all who have ordered laborers or domestics are requested to be present.

The Concert at St. Georges.

We understand that the Concert given by a party of ladies and gentlemen of this town, in the St. Georges M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening last, was quite a success. The church was well filled with attentive listeners, numbering about two hundred and fifty, and the singers acquitted themselves with much credit upon the occasion.

Fire in New Castle.

A destructive fire broke out in New Castle, on Thursday morning, consuming ten houses, known as the "Back Row." The houses were small brick tenements belonging to Charles C. Freeman, of Philadelphia, and all but two were tenantless. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

St. Ann's Church.

Rev. Dr. McCabe, Rector of St. Ann's Church, has gone on a two week's trip to Virginia, hoping that a little rest and recreation will benefit his health. His pulpit will be filled to-morrow by Rev. Dr. Frost of Wilmington, and on Sunday week by Rev. James H. B. Brooks, of Philadelphia.

Concert in the Statt.

Lovers of music should not forget the Concert to be given in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening next, the 15th instant. From the representation of the ability of the singers on the occasion, the public may expect a pleasing entertainment.

Thanks.

The members of the St. George's Library Association are indebted to Barlow & Co. of N. Y. for their handsome volumes of their "Prince of Wales Tour," and to His Excellency, Governor Hoffman, of N. Y. for State Agricultural Reports for 1868, '69 and '70.

Appointment.

Peter B. Alexander has been appointed assessor at Staunton Bridge, vice J. T. Alfriend, removed.

Proceedings of Court.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery opened on Monday morning last, at New Castle.

The Chief Justice delivered the charge to the Grand Jury. The Court impressed his duties on the Jury, who have a number of criminal cases to try, and State Cases especially in the two lower counties, remarking that no person was charged with murder at this Spring Term of Court in either county. But he was sorry to say the crime of rape had possibly increased during the past two years, and spoke of the enormity of this crime, equaling in guilt that of murder. He referred particularly to the license laws, charging the Jurors to promptly indict all infractions thereof, as is the duty of those who are in the capacity of conservators of the public peace. Any one, said his Honor, who procures a tavern license for the purpose of keeping a rum shop, and who instead of providing suitable entertainment and lodgings for his guests sells liquor in small apartments, professing to keep a tavern, but in reality keeping a hell, violates the law, and is more deserving of punishment than he who boldly breaks the same.

MONDAY.

In case of State vs. Charles H. Williams, col., alias Charles King, indicted last term for larceny: the Attorney General asked that it be quashed and the prisoner discharged. Granted.

State vs. William Sewell, for larceny; plead guilty and sentenced to pay $5 restitution money and costs; be whipped with 20 lashes: imprisoned six months and wear a convict's jacket for six months after discharge.

State vs. Thomas Saunders, col. larceny of three wash-tubs: verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Redman Thompson, larceny from a market wagon; jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay $5 as restitution money to Theodore Blackburn and costs of prosecution, to receive 20 lashes, be imprisoned for six months and for six months after discharge to wear a convict's jacket. The prisoner was a confederate of William Sewell.

Peter Kemp who has been confined for some months for shooting Fillmore Conklin, was on motion of the Attorney General discharged from further custody. This is the affair that occurred in the lower part of Wilmington, last winter.

State vs. Andrew C. Clark, col. indicted for rape upon Martha Rakes, plead not guilty. The Court assigned E. G. Bradford, Jr. Esq. as counsel to defend him, and appointed Thursday next, as the day for trial.

State vs. Andrew C. Clark, col. for assault with intent to commit rape upon Jane Marvin, plead not guilty. There are two other charges against Clark, upon which he will be indicted, but, if found guilty on the first of the above named, it will be useless to try him on th others.

State vs. Emma Prince, col. for larceny of dry goods from John Wainwright; plead guilty; sentenced to pay $2 restitution money and costs, six months in prison and wear a convict's jacket for six months after her discharge

State vs Emma Price, col. larceny of shoes from Joshua Holmes; plead guilty; sentenced to pay $6 restitution money, be imprisoned for 6 months, begining Nov. 5th, 1872, and ending May 4th, 1873, to wear a convict's jacket for six months.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY.

Very little business was transacted. The first case called was that of State vs. James Pearson, who was indicted for larceny. Case was continued, and the usual recognizance entered into.

The following prisoners were, on motion of the Attorney General, discharged from the custody of the Sheriff (no charges having been found against them): Alonzo Hayes, John Kiefe, Geo. Lewis, Samuel Lewis, Albert King, William Mitchell, Harry Tomlinson, Robert Wagner, Edward Young, and James Stewart.

In case of State vs. George Smith, col. indicted for larceny of a saddle and harness from Jacob Deakyne in Appoquinimink Hundred. The defendant was arraigned and plead not guilty. Tried, and jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay $11.50 restitution money and costs of prosecution, to be whipped with 20 lashes on next Saturday, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.; suffer imprisonment for six months, commencing May 11th, and ending November 10th, 1872, and wear a convict's jacket for six months thereafter.

WEDNESDAY.

There was but little more business before the Court at New Castle to-day than on Tuesday.

The first case was that of State vs. Thomas Goldsborough and Peter Goldsborough, both colored. Indicted for "breaking house with intent to commit larceny." The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The sentence passed upon each was, forfeit and pay as restitution money $4 and costs, stand one hour in the pillory, and be whipped with 20 lashes on next Saturday, be imprisoned for six months from May 11, to November 10, 1872, and for six months thereafter to wear a convict's jacket. Williamson for State.

State vs. Joshua Trusty, col. larceny of clover seed, from James Garman; jury rendered a verdict of guilty; sentenced to pay $19.50 as restitution money and cost of prosecution, on next Saturday to receive 20 lashes, to be imprisoned for six months, ending November 10th, 1872, and for six months thereafter to wear a convict's jacket. State was represented by Williamson.

State vs. William Pickering, larceny of a lot of carpenters tools; prisoner made an appeal of about ten minutes length to the jury, who, however, rendered a verdict of guilty; sentenced to pay $30.50 as restitution money besides cost of prosecution; on next Saturday to receive 20 lashes, be imprisoned for six months from May 11th, 1872, to wear a convict's jacket for a like term; Williamson for prosecution.

On motion of Attorney General, the Court ordered that the following prisoners be discharged from further custody: William Rodick, Joseph Denas, Hugh Gillan, William Thomas, Ann Eliza Baker, Samuel Johnson alias William Nelson and William Fisher.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Delaware met in State Convention, at Dover, on Thursday afternoon, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The following gentlemen were elected: H. F. Pickels, John C. Clark, New Castle co.; James R. Loffland, Dr. J. Jump, Kent co.; C. F. Richards, Benjamin Burton, Sussex county. The Delegates were instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

As the delegation was to consist of two members from each county, the delegation to Dover, from this section of the county, thought that Wilmington was intitled to one and that the other should be from the lower part of the county, and accordingly resolved to endeavor to send Mr. Amos W. Lynch. Their efforts proved abortive, however, as the Wilmington delegation, which consisted of 40 members, while that of the remainder of the county numbered but 38, had everything planned and their delegates selected. A caucus of the rural delegates was held, and when it was found that a sufficient number of Hundreds were ruled by the Wilmingtonians to defeat any plans that might be laid by this section, a stormy debate ensued. This shows what representation according to population does, and this act has made many supporters of the present system of representation. Wilmington, before many years, will have about half of the population of the State, and if representation according to population should be granted, she would be enabled, with the assistance of the upper Hundreds, to carry any measure she desired.

Only six negro delegates were present, being all that were elected.

Chattenge.

Middletown has beaten all competitors at pigeon shooting, and now proposes to surpass all at jousting. Mr. R. L. Price, of this town, challenges any Knight of Cecil or Kent counties, Maryland, or New Castle county, Delaware, to a contest at tilting at a ring—distance 125 yards. The size of the ring to be an inch and a-half. Each one to be entitled to five tilts.

Many members of Congress express the opinion that no Tariff bill will be passed during the present session, but that the internal revenue laws will be changed so as to retain the taxes only on spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, banks and tobacco. They also say that the prospect is that Congress will adjourn on the 25th of May.

The Liberal Republican Platform.

The following are the resolutions in full:

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in national convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just government:

First. We recognise the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution.

Third. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth. The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth. We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principle thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Seventh. The puplic credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and government.

Ninth. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh. We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation.

The Address to the People.

The following is the address to the people of the country, reported to the Cincinnati Convention by the Committe on Resolutions:

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of a wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and a usurpation of powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had no binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberities of the citizens.

The President of the United States openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has used the public service of the Government as a machine of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of State municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralisation of our political life by his conspicious example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the task imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses to the end of maintaining a partisan ascendancy.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive bad passions and remembrances of the late civil war in order thereby to make gain advantage.

They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights the enjoyment of which is indispensable for the successful administration of their local affairs and would tend to give a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen. They have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of power, which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

The Alabama Claims.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1872.—The *Herald* states that Earl Granville's response to the American proposition that the British Government would propose to establish an international principle concerning the liability of a neutral for consequential damages, was considered at a meeting of the President and Cabinet and members of the Congressional Foreign Committees, on Saturday. The proposition of Earl Granville is as follows: That the United States withdraw the claims for consequential damages before the Geneva Tribunal. Great Britain still maintaining that they are outside the provisions of the treaty. That, in future wars, whenever either nation is a belligerent and the other a neutral, the neutral shall not be held responsible for indirect or consequential damages, in claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances, to which the Treaty of Washington refers.

This was a surprise to the President, who, finding diplomacy had failed, called in the Republican members of the Congressional Foreign Committees, to whom he stated his anxiety to save the treaty, but not at the sacrifice of any principle, and having failed to obtain such proposal from England as he expected, he was in favor of withdrawing Minister Schenck's instructions, before the Geneva Tribunal.

The Republican members of the House Committee stated that they thought the question of consequential damages should never have been put in the case, but as they were there, and the honor of the nation thus involved, the committee were willing to do what was consistent with their position to strengthen the President in any stand it might be necessary to make.

The President said it was not for him to say what should be the final attitude of the country. While recognizing the authority conferred, he was anxious that the immediate representatives of the people should know the true condition of affairs, and he relied on the committees to stand by him in case it might be necessary to abandon the treaty.

In response to a remark as to the extraordinary measure of calling on the committees, Secretary Fish said they were not called on for advice, but for support.

Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, responded by saying if support was expected, it was just that the Democratic members of the committee should also have been invited and he (Ambler) would not imperil the interests of the Republican party by advocating a policy inimical to the success of the party.

Mr. Willard agreed with Mr. Ambler, and declared the mistakes of the Administration could not be fastened upon the Republican party by any measure of expediency.

This terminated the interview.

After their withdrawal, the President and Secretary Fish finally decided Earl Granville's proposition unacceptable; that we cannot recede from our case as presented at Geneva, and a despatch to that effect was telegraphed to Minister Schenck.

The Democratic members of the Foreign Committees are indignant at not being included in the consultation, and Hon Fernando Wood to-day will offer a resolution of inquiry as to the present condition of affairs between England and the United States.

The accounts from Mexico are unimportant. All apprehensions of an attack upon Matamoras seemed to have ceased. The Government is said to be gradually recovering the country lately under the control of the insurgents. Gen. Cortina has been ordered to report at the City of Mexico to give an account of his complicity in cattle stealing on the border.

A fire in New York, on Monday morning, completely destroyed the famous Niblo's Theatre, and damaged the Metropolitan Hotel about $50,000. The actors and actresses of the theatre lost from $400 to $1,000 worth of property each. The building was owned by Mr. A. T. Stewart, who, it is said, had concluded a contract by noon to have it rebuilt by August.

The New York colored republican State convention met at Troy on Wednesday, and unanimously pledged the colored voters of the State to support the nominees of the Philadelphia convention.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Church in the United States, is in session in Memphis. Seven Bishops, and delegates from twenty-three States, are in attendance.

There were only thirty-five deaths from small-pox reported in Philadelphia last week, a decrease of eighteen from the week previous.

The first Greely club organized in Kentucky, ordered 1,000 white hats from a Cincinnati dealer.

For the Middletown Transcript.

"The Crusades."

On Saturday evening last, the people of this place and county were pleased to have the opportunity of listening to an instructive, and highly entertaining lecture upon the above subject, delivered on behalf of the St. George's Library Association, by John O'Byrne, Esq.

The eloquent lecturer did ample justice to his theme, beginning with the first crusade in 1096, he spoke beautifully of the origin, object and consequences of those romantic expiditions which, combining religious fervor with military ardor, united the various nations of Europe from the shores of the Baltic to the Straits of Gibralter, and from the banks of the Danube to the bay of Biscay, in one common cause, and poured the mingled tide of Christians, warriors, fanatics and adventurers upon the plains of Asia. He spoke of the important lessons to be drawn from the history of those great Pilgrimages for the health of the soul, and the expiation of a sinful life, and to pray at what was believed to be the site of the Sepulchre of Christ. He referred to the causes that combined to arouse the Martial Spirit of the age, and enlisted chivalry under the banners of the cross. He stated the crusades had given great stimulus to the cultivation of mind, among the European races, inasmuch as and consequence with foreign lands and nations enlarged, the bitter prejudices of human knowledge, and gave an impetus to the sciences and arts of other people, and enlightened their minds with regard to the world and human relations; that they ushered in the era when Genius, brooding over the ruins of the past, rose Phœnix-like from the ashes of Arabian splendor, and soaring in the clearer light of Christianity, scattered from her wing the dew of refinement upon the barbarians of the North; they gave rise to a free peasantry, as by means of them, the serfs attained their liberty. He showed that, they caused a nearer acquaintance with foreign lands and foreign productions, and by so doing gave an impulse to trade, developed commerce, and produced general prosperity. And so the gifted orator continued for one hour and twenty minutes in the most beautiful and interesting manner, to give the history, causes and glorious effects and results of that mighty uprising of the people of the early centuries to free holy courts from the polluting tread of the sandalled Pagans to prepare a pure resting place for the son of man.

A unanimous vote of thanks was given the lecturer for his able and instructive discourse.

St. Georges, April 29th, 1872.

LISTENER.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE REV. DR. HUSTON.—Rev. Mr. Rogers, the presiding elder of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Circuit, has completed the preliminary examination of the charge against Dr. L. D Huston, and on Thursday last forwarded a copy of the formal indictment to Dr. Huston at Cincinnati, with the request that he would inform the presiding elder when he will be ready for trial. The committee to try the case has been appointed, and the trial will be proceeded with as soon as Dr. Huston is ready.

THE MURDER OF MINOR PARIS BY UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.—The Rock Hill (S. C.) *Lantern* gives an account of the murder of Minor Paris by a squad of soldiers, taken from the sworn evidence at the coroner's inquest, which establishes the fact that the unfortunate man was killed in cold blood, and in the absence of the only person who had any right to make an arrest. No warrant was served upon Paris, and there was no summons to surrender which he was bound to obey.

Forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Coleville, N. J for several days. Three dwellings have been destroyed. The total loss is $50,000.

MARRIED.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in this town, on March 19th, by Rev. Vaughan Smith, Mr. E. B. Gill and Miss L. L. Daniels, both of Appoquinimink Hundred.

On Thursday 2d inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. S. Williams, Mr. Jerome Elkinton and Miss Sue Lecompt, all of New Castle county, Del.

In Odessa, on Thursday evening, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Crowell, Mr. Geo. Vandegrift and Miss Sallie Alrich, all of New Castle county.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. Albert Dungan, infant and only son of Albert and the late Sarah A. Vasey, and Grandson of John and Cordelia Vasey, of this town.

DRESSED UP!!

THE OLD BANK HAS NOW GOT ON ITS SUMMER CLOTHES AND IS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER

In exchange for Cash. Discount days—every day in the week, Sundays excepted. Open at all hours.

Fine Confectionery, Fruits, foreign & domestic. Cakes, &c. &.

Always on hand. CAKES make to order. Parties supplied at short notice,

N. B.—Agent for Jackson, Pyle & Cox's Alden Fruits. E. B. RICE,

may 11—tf Main St. Middletown, Del.

100,000

Nansemond Sweet Potato Plants, FOR SALE.

THE BEST SWEET POTATO NOW IN USE,

ALSO a choice selection of the other varieties of plants usually grown in hot-beds and cold-frames, consisting of

CABBAGE, TOMATO, EGG and PEPPER PLANTS.

Tomato plants transplanted from hot-beds into cold frames, and *very strong* and *stocky*.

Prices moderate. Plants ready now.

HENRY CLAYTON, Mount Pleasant, Delaware.

may 11—4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Middletown Immigration Association, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 18th inst, at which time it is expected the Swedes will arrive. All who have ordered laborers or domestics are requested to be present, pay their notes and receive their immigrants.

R. A. COCHRAN, President.

C. H. VANSANT, Secretary.

May 11—1w

To Distillers of Fruit.

FOR SALE, an 800 Gallon Still and Worms complete, with tubs, &c. made of copper, nearly new. Apply or address T. A. McDEVITT, 845 north 19th st. Philadelphia, Pa.

may 11—3w—cw&co

W. M. KENNARD & CO.,

FOR THE PRESENT AT

4th and King Sts.,

Wilmington, Del.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS

For Spring and Summer:

BLACK SILKS, $1.25,
BLACK SILKS, 1.37½,
BLACK SILKS, 1.50,
BLACK SILKS, 1.75,
BLACK SILKS, 2.00,
BLACK SILKS, 2.50.

COLORED SILKS, $1.25,
COLORED SILKS, 1.50,
COLORED SILKS, 1.75,
COLORED SILKS, 2.00,
COLORED SILKS, 2.25.

JAPANESE SILKS, $ .75
JAPANESE SILKS, .87½
JAPANESE SILKS, 1.00
JAPANESE SILKS, 1.12½
JAPANESE SILKS, 1.25.

MOHAIR SULTANAS, $ .62½
SILK SULTANAS, .75
SILK SULTANAS, .87½
SILK SULTANAS, 1.00
SILK SULTANAS, 1.25

BLACK MOHAIR, $ .37½
BLACK MOHAIR, .50
BLACK MOHAIR, .62½
BLACK MOHAIR, .75
BLACK MOHAIR, 1.00.

SPRING ALPACA, $ .25
SPRING ALPACA, .31
SPRING ALPACA, .37½
SPRING ALPACA, .50
SPRING ALPACA, .62½

BLACK HERNANA, $ .50
BLACK HERNANA, .62½
BLACK HERNANA, .75
BLACK HERNANA, .87½
BLACK HERNANA, 1.00
BLACK HERNANA, 1.25

NEW PLAIDS, 25 cts.
NEW PLAIDS, 28 "
NEW PLAIDS, 28 "
NEW PLAIDS, 25 "
NEW PLAIDS, 25 "

NEW STRIPES, 25 cts.
NEW STRIPES, 25 "
NEW STRIPES, 25 "
NEW STRIPES, 25 "
NEW STRIPES, 28 "

WHITE PEQUAS, 25 cts.
WHITE PEQUAS, 31 "
WHITE PEQUAS, 37½ "
WHITE PEQUAS, 50 "
WHITE PEQUAS, 62½ "

WHITE GOODS, ALL KINDS,
WHITE GOODS, ALL KINDS,
WHITE GOODS, ALL KINDS,
WHITE GOODS, ALL KINDS,
WHITE GOODS, ALL KINDS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

NEW STYLE

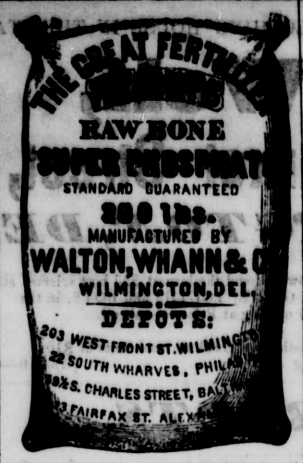
DRESS GOODS

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, &C.

ALL TO BE SOLD

AT MUCH REDUCED RATES!!



The success of this renowned Fertilizer in all sections of the country proves it to be the Best and Cheapest Manure in the market. Possessing all the active properties of Pure Peruvian Guano, together with the more durable qualities of Dissolved Bones, it is unsurpassed in its effects on all crops.

We also manufacture our justly celebrated

DIAMOND STATE BONE MEAL,

AND

Diamond State Ground Bone,

The handsomest and best articles in the market.

☞ Pamphlets mailed free on application.

WALTON, WHANN & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

STORES,

28 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
203 W. Front Street, Wilmington, Del.
57 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore.

march 30, 1872—1y

EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

Having the exclusive right to sell the

WORDEN & EVANS

Stave Peach Basket,

FOR

NEW CASTLE COUNTY,

I can offer great inducements to those who buy now—and would say to those who postpone it, I will be glad to sell to them when they get ready to buy, but will have to make them pay well for being slow. This basket is undoubtedly the handsomest, cheapest and best basket ever made on this Peninsula, and in a talk with some of our oldest and largest Peach Growers a few days ago, they told me they believed it to be the best basket to sell peaches in, and said they intended to use nothing else. I can prove that nice peaches, packed in nice, clean, new, even sized baskets, will bring enough more over and above what they would in dirty, uneven and unsightly baskets, to more than make it pay to burn the old baskets, and buy new—especially in a season like this, when peaches will probably be high. Our Commission men tell us to have our baskets the right size, and bright and pretty, and they can always get enough excess to pay for the package. Buy early and cheap, and save money. Give me good paper, and I will not be so bold as to ask for cash. I offer you now just what has been needed for a long time, a cheap and handsome basket.

E. R. COCHRAN.
Middletown,
May 4—3m. Delaware.

Landreths' Rural Register.

THERE must be some merit in a publication which has attained a popularity unprecedented, we believe, in this country. Works which reach a circulation of ten or twenty thousand are ranked as successful, and emphatically so if they double that number. But here we have a pamphlet, truly practical, indeed, of which five hundred thousand copies of the editions of 1871 were distributed. What those of the present year may reach we can only conjecture. And it is not alone in English the little messenger reaches the public eye; translations in German and in Swedish are also demanded by that portion of our rural population not yet domesticated among us long enough to speak the language of their adopted country.

What a useful lesson does the progress of the Landreths teach:—How plainly does it say, "hold fast to one business object"—"cherish one industrial idea,"—"be not diverted by the glitter of more promising pursuits than that in which we may be engaged, and which may entice only to disappoint."

More than three-quarters of a century ago, the predecessors of the Landreths embarked in the seed trade: little by little, and it was little enough, as we are told, in the beginning, (at which time our confederation embraced thirteen colonies, and now grown to forty united States) —has the business of the Landreths advanced and augmented, until now it is said to be the largest of the kind not only in this country, but in the World, and embraces six hundred acres in drilled and transplanted crops, under the personal charge of the proprietors, who themselves, raise the seeds only of the choicer varieties of vegetables, which require special care—the coarser sorts being grown for their account by outside parties.

It is to give brief hints and instruct on to their customers, greater in the number of *families* than was the individuals that composed the late army that the *Rural Register* of 1872 has been printed.

We advise our readers who take pleasure in country life to obtain a copy, which may be had without charge, from Mr. E. T. Evans.

Feb 10—tf

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO!

PRICES REDUCED!
STANDARD GUARANTEED!

Farmers and Dealers are informed that this article contains all the requisite elements as a Fertiliser that the soil will digest, and while it is quick in its action, it is permanent in its effect.

The increased demand for this Guano in the Southern and Middle States, is a sure criterion of its value.

JNO. S. REESE & CO.,
General Agents,
132 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

☞ We call the attention of Tobacco growers to this Guano.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to DEALERS.

For Sale by J. B. FOARD,
Middletown, Del.

March 2, 1872—6mo*aug

FOR SALE.

TWO Kentucky bred Durham Bull Calves.
E. E. COCHRAN,
April 27—3w. Middletown, Del.

VICTOR GREEN,

Attorney-at-Law,

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

CHEAPEST AND BEST OF ALL!

OFFERS FOR 1872.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine gives more for the money than any in the world. It has the best colored fashions, the best original stories, and the best engravings of any lady's book. Great and costly improvements will be made in 1872, when it will contain

ONE THOUSAND PAGES!
FOURTEEN SPLENDID STEEL PLATES!
TWELVE COL. BERLIN PATTERNS!
TWELVE MAMMOTH COL. FASHIONS!
ONE THOUSAND WOOD CUTS!
TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF MUSIC!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

Thrilling Tales and Novelettes

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1872, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, *FIVE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, viz: Bought with a Price, by Ann S. Stephens; The Irish of Diamonds, by Harry Dasforth; Once too Often, by Frank Lee Benedict; Lindsay's Luck, by Miss F. Hodgson; and A Wife, Yet Not a Wife, by the author of "The Second Life."

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates

Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and contain six figure. They will be superbly colored. Also, several pages of household and other receipts; in short, everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS—Always in Advance:

One copy, for one year.....$ 2 00
Five copies, for one year..... 8 00
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SUPERB PREMIUM ENGRAVING.

Every person getting up a club of five at $1.60 each, or eight at $1.50 each, will be entitled to an extra copy of the Magazine for 1872, and also to a copy of the superb parlor mezzotint (size 24 inches by 18,), "Five Times One To-Day," which, at a store, would cost four dollars. Specimens sent, gratis, to those wishing to get up Clubs. Address,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oct 28—tf

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

But the Diamond Spectacles will preserve it.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT

USE THESE

PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, Melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & Co. N. Y.

Caution.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

Thos. Massey, Jr. Jeweler, is sole agent for Middletown, Del. from whom they can only be obtained. No Pedlars employed. [june 10-y]

J. B. FOARD,

Middletown Delaware,

SOLE AGENT FOR

ELIHU JEFFERSON, & SON,

New Castle,

FOR THE PURCHASE OF

GRAIN,

AND SALE OF

LIME, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c.

OFFICE AT THE DEPOT,
jan 14—tf Middletown, Del.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Light equal to gas, at one-eigth the cost! *Cannot be exploded. No chimney or wick used.*

Men desiring a Profitable Business, can secure the exclusive right for the sale of Dyott's Patent Carbon Gas Light Burners and Oil, for counties or States. Write for information or call on

M. B. DYOTT,
No 114 South Second St., Phila., Pa.

N. B.—Churches furnished with Chandeliers and Lamps of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the country.

March 16, 1872—3mos

M. E. DICKSON,

No. 35½ SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SOLID STERLING
Silver and Plated Ware,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

N. B.—Fine selection of 18 Kt. Wedding Rings on Hand.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all ages.

Dec. 10—tf

E. B. RICE
WITH
T. E. FERREE,

GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchant,
PEACHES,
BERRIES, APPLES, POULTRY, &c.
189 READ STREET, NEW YORK.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION:

H. N. Willits, Middletown. | B. F. Hanson, Middletown.
J. A. Reynolds, " | Amos Lynch, "
apr. 6—6m

E. D. BROVN,

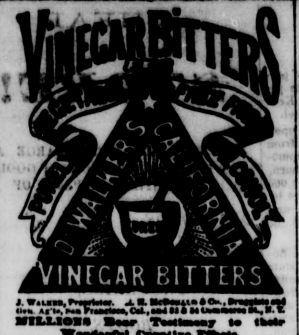
SUCCESSOR TO
BROWN & GALLIGHER,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &C.
AND DEALERS IN
RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKEY,
No. 11 South 9th Street, Philadelphia.
Jan 20—y

MISS AGNES J. PENNINGTON,

TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN,
MAIN ST., MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Nov 18, 1871—tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE subscriber will sell or exchange for land, on part payment, the property in Warwick, now occupied by Jacob B. Hoch, containing 97½ Cres, more or less, with a House and Stable, and an acre and a half of land. JOHN PRICE.
Feb 3—3mos Near Odessa, Del.



J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Ag'ts, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

ESTABLISHED 1857.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
1101 N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
Importer and Designer of
PARIS AND LONDON NOVELTIES.

Elegantly Trimmed Paper Patterns of Latest and most reliable styles, for ladies' and children's dress.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Real and Imitation Laces, Gloves, Fans, Ribbons, Ties, French Jewelry, Fancy Goods. Dress and Cloak Making in the most tasteful and elegant manner. *A perfect system of DRESS CUTTING Taught.*

Strict punctuality in fulfillment of orders. Paper Patterns, wholesale and retail.

Mar 16, 1872—3 mos.

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Main Street, next door to National Hotel
Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repared.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.

AGENT FOR
DeVINNY'S SPECTACLES.
Dec. 12—tf.

WILTBERGER'S
Flavoring Extracts

are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the *fruits*, and will be found *much better* than many of the *Extracts* that are sold. *Ask your Grocer or Druggist for Wiltberger's Extracts.*

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is, without doubt, the best article in the market for bluing clothes. It will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other wash blue in the market. the only genuine is that put up at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second St. Philadelphia, Pa. The labels have both Wiltberger's and Barlow's name on them, *all others are counterfeit.* For sale by most grocers and druggists.

WILTBERGER'S INDELIBLE INK will be found on trial to be a superior article. Always on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices, Pure Grund Spices, Genuine Medicines, Chamois Skins Sponges, Tapioca, Pearl, Sago, and all articles in the drug line, at

ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 North Second St. Philadelphia, Pa.
July 3, 1871—1y

GOOD NEWS
TO POULTERERS!!

CHOLERA IN POULTRY POSITIVELY
CURED AND PREVENTED,
And gapes in young chickens *prevented*, by using
THE GREAT REMEDY.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
SHOCKLEY & CO.
Dover, Del.
Snowdrick & Cochran, Agents, at Middletown.

☞ For sale by storekeepers everywhere.

march 2—6mos

Peach Trees and Asparagus Plants FOR SALE.

40,000 Peach Trees, budded from my choice selections, and will be ready for delivery in the fall; or in the best thin Spring, if wanted.

Also, 250,000 Asparagus Plants, embracing Conover Colossal, Imperial Giants, and Giant, ready for delivery this Spring.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND.
Townsend, Jan. 20, 1872—tf

DELAWARE
GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.

THE undersigned having perfected his improved "DELAWARE DRILL," would inform the Farmers that he is now prepared to furnish them with the best combined Grain and Phosphate Drill ever introduced into this country.

It is very simple in construction; very substantially made up; has the patented porcelain wheel; is easily regulated, and guaranteed to sow *any and every kind of merchantable Guano and Phosphate* with the greatest uniformity and accuracy.

It has been used and endorsed by over 150 of our best farmers in this and the adjoining State of Maryland during the last two years (1868 and 1869) and, as will be shown by their written certificates now in my possession, has given entire satisfaction.

Farmers wishing these drills will please address W. N. HAMILTON, M. D.
Odessa, Del.
Or WM. T. SHAW & CO. Manufacturer.
Wilmington, Delaware.

TERMS:

Delaware Grain and Phosphate Drill, $125 CASH.

N. B.—I am also prepared, at at my shop in Odessa, to attach my Delaware Phosphate Sower with all its improvements and in the most substantial manner, to the Haines & Wood's or any common grain drill now in use, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

Farmers wishing the Attachment will please forward their orders as soon as possible as only a limited number will be furnished this season.

TERMS:—Delaware Phosphate Sower attached old drill, $45, Cash; or an approved note at 30 days. W. N. HAMILTON, M. D.
July 16—tf Odessa, Del.

A. T. BRADLEY, Agent,
Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

JOHN B. ROBERTS,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that he has taken the Tin and Stove Store of the late S. W. Roberts, and offers to the public the largest and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, PARLOR COOK, MONITOR
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT
PARLOR LIGHT, OUR PARLOR.

Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

☞ TIN WARE at wholesale and retail. ☜

Being a practical workman, himself, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who favor him with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED. ☜
JOHN B. ROBERTS.
aug 13, 1870—y

AT MIDDLETOWN NURSREY AND FRUIT FARM,

Where peaches and peach trees are made a specialty, there may be found a few thousand first-class peach trees, of the choicest selections, budded on natural seed stock from bearing trees. PEAR TREES, dwarf and standard. CHERRY TREES, a choice lot, chiefly of the celebrated Early Richmond. Also, small fruit stock of the different kinds. A superior lot of large and straight Maples, Osage Orange Quicks, Seed Potatoes, and a general nursery stock.

For catalogue, address
E. R. COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL. Sept. 1871.

E. R. Cochran, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—It gives me pleasure to state that the 8,500 peach trees purchased from you four years ago have turned out as represented in every particular. They are large and healthy and the fruit this season was of superior quality and very abundant. The same number of trees purchased of you last Fall are also healthy and doing well.

SEWELL GREEN.

DENTISTRY.

J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY.
DELAWARE CITY, DELAWARE.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. G. S. Key, St. Mary's co, Md.
Hon. B. G. Harris, " " " "
Col. C. Billingslea, " " " "
Dr. F. C. Neale, " " " "
Joseph H. Key, Esq. " " " "
Hon. B. T. Biggs, New Castle co. Del.
Rev. John Patton, D. D. " "
Rev. J. C. McCabe, D. D. " "
Hon. Hiram McCullough, Cecil county, Md.
Rev. Henry Matthews, " "
Hon. Geo. Earle, late Ass't. Post. Gen'l.

may 13—tf

H. McCoy. Wm. A. Rasin.

McCOY & RASIN,

General Commission Merchants,
No. 72 SOUTH STREET,
Opposite Corn Exchange,
BALTIMORE.
July 2—y

C. MAISEL,

TAILOR, (From Paris),
1321 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
may 21—1y

THOMAS DUPUY,
37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Above Chestnut, East Side, Philadelphia,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Would call the attention of those wishing to purchase Carpetings, to his large and choice line of Foreign and Domestic, both in relation to qualities as well as styles. Also Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c. &c. at the lowest cash prices.

N.B.—J. Stewart Dupuy is *not* at 253 S. 2nd St. but *is* with Thomas Dupuy.
sept 9, 1871—3mf—o.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TOWN LOT, corner Crawford and Cox Sts.

☞ TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
R. EUGENE COCHRAN,
March 16—tf Middletown, Del.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE
FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
apr. 9—tf

FRANCIS DUGGAN,

St. Georges, Del.

MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES

OF ALL KINDS.

Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.

Patronage solicited. and satisfaction guaranteed.

Jan. 7—1y.

LUMBER & HARDWARE.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.

Opposite the Depot,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Lumber and Hardware,
BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS
MOULDINGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, ETC. ETC.

Constantly on hand all kinds of

Building Material.

January 15—tf

Send for self-measurement circular.
J. P. DOUGHTEN,
may 28-tf 410 Market st. Wilmington, Del.

DR. THOMAS H. GILPIN,
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, and succeeded Dr. J. J. Vanderford, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

REFERENCES.

Dr. T. L. Buckingham, Dean of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.
Dr. E. T. Darby, 906 Walnut street, Phila.
Dr. Thomas H. Musgrove, Elkton, Md.
Dr. H. H. Mitchell, " "
Samuel B. Foard, Esq. " "
Rev. Henry H. Mathews " "
march 5—tf

WALL PAPER.

HAVING on hand over 3000 Pieces of Wall Paper will sell them at the lowest cash prices, and at the same rates as Philadelphia or New York, with the privilege of returning all whole pieces not used.

Buff and white blanks from.....10 to 18 cts.
Glazed Paper " .....25 to 50 "
Gilt " .....75 to $3.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Call at
D. L. DUNNING'S,
Feb. 24—3mos No. 2, Town Hall.

FOR RENT.

THREE GOOD HOUSES in Middletown, for rent. Two on Lake street, and one on Lockwood. Apply to
March 16—tf J. B. FENIMORE.

DR. H. C. REGISTER,
DENTIST,
No. 907 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
aug 16—tf

POSTS! POSTS!! POSTS!!!

THE undersigned will furnish white oak posts of any size desired, to the public at moderate prices.

W. P. BURNITE.
Near Summit Bridge, Md.
Reference—J. P. Cochran, Middletown, Del.

Delaware Rail Road Line.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, July 17th, 1871, (Sundays excepted,) Passenger Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTH.			NORTH.		
	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
Delmar	11 00	Philadelphia	8 30	5 40	
Laurel	11 15	Baltimore	10 45	6 40	
Seaford	11 30	Wilmington	10 00	6 27	
Bridgeville	11 55	New Castle	10 39	6 46	
	P. M.	State Road	10 53	6 56	
Greenwood	12 05	Bear	11 05	7 06	
Farmington	A. M. 12 15	Rodney	11 15	7 09	
Milford	7 00	Kirkwood	11 29	7 10	
Harrington	7 30 12 30	Mt. Pleasant	11 40	7 20	
Felton	7 50 12 50	Middletown	11 55	7 40	
Canterbury	7 55 12 55	Townsend	12 02	7 45	
Woodside	7 40 1 05	Blackbird	11 25	7 55	
Wyoming	7 50 1 15	Smyrna	12 05	8 00	
Dover	8 00 1 25	Clayton	12 25	8 20	
Moorton	8 10 1 40	ARRIVE	P. M.		
Brenford	8 15 1 45	Smyrna	12 15	7 30	
Smyrna	8 30 1 60		P. M.		
Clayton	8 35 1 55	Brenford	12 05	6 15	
Sassafras Road	8 50 2 00		P. M.		
Blackbird	8 40 2 15	Moorton	12 05	6 55	
Townsend	8 45 2 20	Dover	12 20	6 55	
Middletown	8 55 2 30	Wyoming	12 30	6 55	
Mt. Pleasant	9 15 2 45	Woodside	12 50	8 50	
Kirkwood	9 25 3 00	Canterbury	12 45	9 00	
Rodney	9 30 3 05	Felton	12 50	9 05	
Bear	9 40 3 15	Harrington	1 07	9 25.	
State Road	9 45 3 20	Milford		9 44	
N. Castle	9 55 3 33	Farmington	1 15		
ARRIVE		Greenwood	1 29		
Wilmington	10 15 3 55	Bridgeville	1 37		
Philada.	11 45 5 25	Seaford	1 56		
	P. M.	Laurel	2 12		
Baltimore	1 05 8 10	Delmar	2 20		

New Castle Trains.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 40 A. M. Leave Philadelphia at 11 45 M. and Wilmington 1 05 P. M. for New Castle.

Smyrna Branch Trains.—Additional to those above will leave Clayton for Smyrna 8 00 A. M. and 3 00 P. M. Leave Smyrna for Clayton 11 55 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. to make connections with trains to and from Dover, and Stations south.

Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leave Wilmington 12 55 A. M.; New Castle, 1 20; Middletown, 2 30; Townsend, 2 45; Clayton, 3 20; Dover, 4 05; Wyoming, 4 15; Felton, 5 00; Harrington, 5 25; Farmington, 5 40; Bridgeville, 6 15, Seaford, 6 50; Laurel 7 10; and arrive at Delmar at 7 35, A. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 11 30 P. M. will make close connection with this train at Wilmington. Returning—Will leave Delmar, 3 33 P. M.; Laurel, 3 55; Seaford, 4 20; Bridgeville, 4 50; Farmington, 5 25; Harrington, 5 45; Felton, 6 11; Wyoming, 6 45; Dover, 7 05; Clayton, 7 645 Townsend, 8 20; Middletown, 8 40; Kirkwood, 9 05; New Castle, 9 35, and arrive at Wilmington, 10 00 P. M.; Philadelphia, 11 30 P. M. and Baltimore, 3 50 A. M. Subject to delays incident to freight business.

This train will stop to take up passengers only at stations named, but will set down passengers at any stopping place, Except Hare's Corner, State Road, Rodney and Dupont.

CONNECTIONS.

At Townsend, with the Kent County, and Queen Anne's & Kent Railroads for Kennedyville, Sudlersville and intermediate places.

At Clayton, with M. & D. R. R. for Easton and intermediate places.

At Harrington, with J. & B. R. R. for Milford, Georgetown, Lewes and intermediate places.

At Seaford, with D. & D. R. R. for Federalsburg and Cambridge, &c.

At Delmar, with E. S. R. R. for Salisbury, Princess Anne, Crisfield; also for Berlin and other stations on the W. & P. R. R.

May 20—1y H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

VALUABLE FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE!!!

THE undersigned, as one of the heirs of Richard J. Foard, will sell at private sale, the farm situated on Bohemia Manor, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, Cecil Co. Md.

Containing 100 Acres,

more or less. This is the finest farm on the Manor; is under a high state of cultivation; there is no waste land upon it, and there is no better land in the State. There is a thriving young Peach Orchard of 2,500 trees, in full bearing. The farm lies within 6 miles of Middletown, and within 2½ of Chesapeake City. Convenient to schools, churches, post office, blacksmith shops, steamboats and railroads.

For terms and particulars apply to
J. B. FOARD,
Feb 10—tf Middletown, Del.

SHERIFFALITY.

To the voters of the Democratic Party of New Castle County:

Gentlemen:—Encouraged by my many friends and the flattering vote given to me at the last nomination election, I am induced to again offer myself as a candidate for nomination of Sheriff for the County of New Castle, pledging myself to abide by the nomination of said Party and give my hearty support to the successful candidate.

Respectfully, WM. H. LAMBSON.
New Castle Hd. Jan. 6, 1872—tf

Peninsular Machine Works

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

TAKE NOTICE.

PENNINGTON BROS.

HAVE the exclusive right of New Castle and Kent counties, Del. and Kent and Cecil counties, Md. to make and attach the Drop-Delivery to old reapers. We invite the farmer to call and see our

IMPROVED REAPER FOR 1871,

WITH DROP-DELIVERY, which we offer for LESS money and warrant them superior to any other reaper introduced here, for

Simplicity, Strength and Durability,

And equal for Lightness of Draft.

apr 22—tf PENNINGTON BROS.

J. HERMANN'S

Monumental Marble Works,
Corner Delaware and Union Streets,
NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Monuments, Marble and Enameled Slate Mantels,

Furnished at short notice, & on reasonable terms.

REFERENCES.

H. H. Cleaver, Philip R. Cleaf, Andrew Reason
Sept. 4—tf

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY

FACULTY:

HUDSON A. WOOD, A. M.
Principal and Instructor in the Higher Branches

MRS. MARY WOOD,
Preceptress of the Primary Department.

MISS ADELE F. HYNSON,
French, and Instrumental Music on the Piano.

MRS. HELEN A. MUNN,
Assistant in the Academical Department.

MISS AGNES J. PENNINGTON,
Organist.

☞ For full information relating to the school send for a Catalogue.

Oct 21, 1871—1y.